

INTIMATIONS

HONGKONG ELECTRIC COMPANY, LIMITED.

OWING to Alterations and Repairs at the Power Station the SUPPLY OF ELECTRICITY will be SHUT OFF on SUNDAY, the 24th inst. from 7 A.M. to 1 P.M.

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, Nov. 21, 1918. 950

THE CHINA LIGHT & POWER COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE SEVENTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders will be held at the Office of the Company, St. George's Building, No. 8, Connaught Road, Victoria, on THURSDAY, the 28th day of November, 1918, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st July, 1918, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 23rd to 28th of November, 1918, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, Nov. 19, 1918. 944

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

REGRADING OF LINE AT DEPRESSORS.

It will be necessary to bring into use the TEMPORARY TERMINAL STATIONS on SUNDAY, the 1st DECEMBER and on That Day the UPPER and LOWER TERMINAL BARKER ROAD and KENNEL ROAD STATIONS WILL BE CLOSED TO TRAFFIC.

TOLLS.

An Allowance of 30% will be made on all Tickets (dog tickets and charges for goods excepted) for such time as the Cars are running the shortened distance.

SEASON TICKETS.

These will be charged at usual rates. The allowance of 30% will be made at the EXPIRATION of the period for which the Ticket was issued.

PUNCH TICKETS.

Special Punch Tickets at reduced rates will be issued. Old Punch Tickets may be held over until the Cars are running the full distance or if returned, the Company's Office a pro rata refund will be made for the unused portion.

Every effort will be made to complete the work as soon as possible in order to minimise the inconvenience to residents of the Peak and Upper Levels.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918. 927

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHEESE!

CHEESE!!!
CHEESE!!!
Add variety to your diet and is Healthful Food.

American Cheese	Cottage Cheese
French	Picnic
Commeilmer	Potted

KING EDWARD HOTEL

Central Location

ALL Electric Trams Pass Entrance, Electric Lifts, Fans and Lighting, European Baths and Sanitary Fixings, Hot and Cold Water System throughout. Best of Food and Service.

TELEPHONE 373
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "VICTORIA."
J. WITCHELL, Manager.

VICTORIA CAFE, LTD.

244, Des Voeux Road Central
Telephone No. 2387.

We guarantee the quality of our Bread and Cakes.
We use the highest grade of materials in their Manufacture. 367

POSTAGE STAMPS IN PICTORIAL PACKETS.

400 Asiatic Stamps	for \$10.00
800 do.	16.00
80 China Stamps	11.00
100 do.	20.00
40 Hongkong Stamps	6.00
80 do.	8.00
80 Macao Stamps	12.00
100 do.	20.00
200 British Stamps	3.75
300 do.	4.75
80 Portuguese Stamps	2.75
100 do.	4.00
200 European Stamps	2.00
400 do.	4.50
500 American Stamps	3.75
300 do.	4.75
100 Chinese Stamps	3.25
120 do.	5.00

No packet contains duplicate.

GRAO & CO.,
No. 10, Wyndham Street,
HONGKONG. 1294

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY
THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3
SINGON & CO. (ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880)
SING LING & SING LING

ITALIAN CONVENT.

BAZAAR

ON SATURDAY, 23rd Nov., 1918, and the following day, Commencing each day at 10 A.M.

Cushions and Paper-racks with Allied Emblems, Tricolor Scarves and Bags, Ladies' Dresses, Children Frocks, Table Covers, Handkerchiefs, Boys' Tunic and Sailor Suits, and Jerseys, in a large variety of style.

N.B.—No ticket can be exchanged for Souvenir if presented after 14th November, 1918, when the Bazaar will be closed.

"LUCKY WELL" OF TOYS!

CHILDREN'S STALL OF XMAS TOYS, DOLLS, BALLS, Etc. Sweets and Confectionery of every description. Ladies and Gentlemen cordially invited. All Children welcomed.
Hongkong, Nov. 20, 1918. 947

BANK HOLIDAY.

IN accordance with Ordinance No. 5 of 1917, the EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED for the Transaction of PUBLIC BUSINESS on MONDAY, the 25th inst.

Hongkong, Nov. 21, 1918. 949

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

IN view of the Celebrations taking place on "Heather Day" and Fair November 29th and 30th the CLOSING of the Upper and Lower terminal and two intermediate Stations has been POSTPONED from Tuesday 29th November to SUNDAY 1st DECEMBER.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers.
Hongkong, Nov. 21, 1918. 951

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

ABOUT 40 MASHES & PUTTERS will be required for the Golf Course in the Fair Grounds on the 29th and 30th inst. Those who would be good enough to lend their Clubs to extend over the two days will have them returned to any Course for play on Sunday if required; if lenders would kindly label their Clubs the Committee kindly label their Clubs will take care the same are returned to their respective owners without fail.

ARCH. RITCHIE, Convener.
Hongkong, Nov. 21, 1918. 952

ST. ANDREW'S FAIR.

SCOTTISH WOMEN'S STALL.

WILL THE LADIES who have so generously donated articles to the above Stall at the Fair, kindly send their Gifts to the following conveners on or before November 29th:

Mrs. SUTHERLAND	Peak District
Mrs. MURRAY	West Point
Mrs. SHAW	East Point
Mrs. TEMPLETON	Quarry Bay
Madames BLACK and ORMISTON	Central
Mrs. C. FOSTER	Kowloon

All perishable goods should be sent direct to the Scottish Women's Stall at the Fair Ground early on the morning of November 29th. 918

HEATHER DAY.

ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN.

WANTED—Elephants, Lions, Tigers for the "Zoo"; also Geese, Turkeys, Poultry, Pigeons, Ducks, Rabbits, Dogs, Cats, etc.; the latter to be sold.

Communicate with
A. K. TAYLOR,
No. 4, Government Quarters,
Park Road. 920

MARTIN'S

APIOL STEEL

A French Remedy for all Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc. It is the only remedy that can be taken internally and externally. It is the only remedy that can be taken internally and externally. It is the only remedy that can be taken internally and externally.

MARTIN'S

APIOL STEEL

A French Remedy for all Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Sciatica, etc. It is the only remedy that can be taken internally and externally. It is the only remedy that can be taken internally and externally. It is the only remedy that can be taken internally and externally.

SINGON & CO.

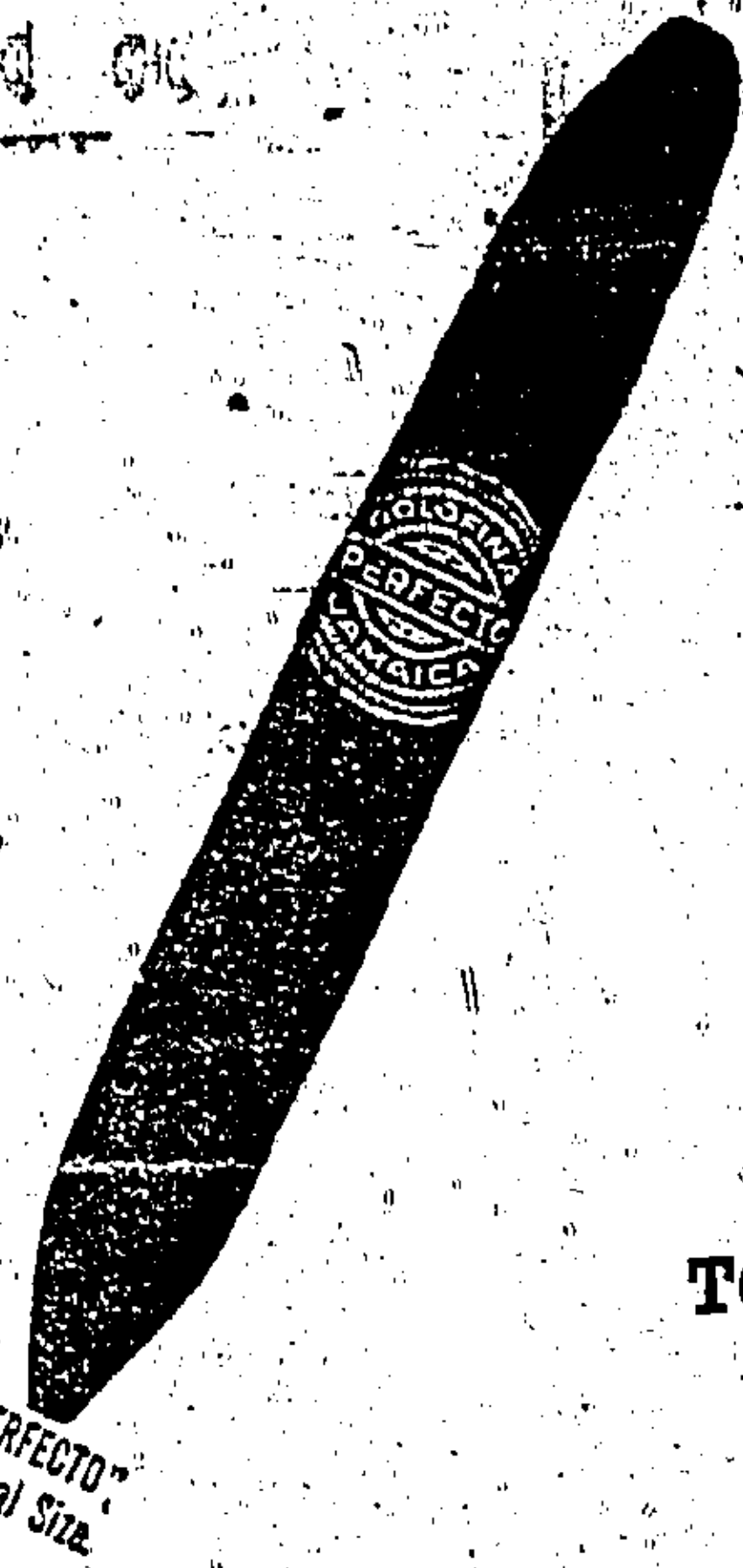
(ESTABLISHED A.D. 1880)
SING LING & SING LING

Get the habit of saying

Go!ofina

Every time you want a good Smoke.

Sold in two sizes
'PERFECTOS'
&
'BOUQUETS'



And obtainable at all High-class

TOBACCONISTS.

This advertisement is issued by British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd.

GET-READY PAPERS.

PROFESSOR OF ECONOMICS ON THE NEW PROTECTION.

[BY HAROLD BEEBIE.]

No one is so foolish as to think that social reform can be had without paying for it, but a considerable number of social reformers appear to believe that society can undergo a radical reconstruction without a basis of great industrial prosperity.

It is important, then, that democracy should cultivate some clear thinking on this matter, and should argue itself into the only logical conclusion which can serve its purpose, namely, that the paramount question for the State after the war will be the question of trade and industry. Are we to ensure employment by means of a tariff barrier, or to ensure a supply of raw materials by the magnet of Free Trade?

Faced with the tremendous problem of finding work for all our people when the artificial demands of war suddenly collapse, what economic policy are we to pursue, a policy which will not only provide work for British democracy, but work so profitable that we may pay our debts and lay the foundations of a far juster social order?

FREE TRADE IMPROVABLE. I have discussed this matter with several eminent men, and in no case have I found a serious divergence of opinion. First of all, everyone is agreed that Free Trade, as an economic principle, is impregnable. I believe that no responsible statesman who before the war was a Tariff Reformer now advocates a tax of any kind on food and raw materials. Nothing, it is felt, must be done to hinder the coming of raw materials to the country. Only the most blind and foolish person would suggest that a protective tariff could serve our trade interests in a time of universal dearth. We do not want to keep things out of this country; we want to attract them into our midst, and as abundantly as possible. This, surely, is self-evident.

But Free Trade, in a political sense, is being summoned to prove its value. So far as it stands as a synonym for laissez faire, it is open to criticism. Indeed, I find no one of any note who defends it in this particular. The Professor, however, is prepared to justify the principle of laissez faire as the most workable policy of this article for normal times. But these times are not normal, nor any normal times likely to recur for some years. The Professor's advocacy of laissez faire is all the more significant because of his forthright and affectionate devotion to laissez faire.

"It is always desirable," he says, "to leave things to take their own course; but it is not always possible. Under

ideal conditions there is a natural tendency for things to take the right course. Nature has an extremely wise way of settling her affairs. But ideal conditions are hard to come by. If men were angels, laissez faire would be the best policy; but men are not angels; therefore the politician. The freest people have the best police."

He points out that with ample production, the laws of supply and demand may be safely left to regulate prices; but without ample supplies nothing could be more disastrous than the unchecked working of those laws. Suppose the price of sugar had been left to the demands of the public, what would have been the price to-day? Probably at least 6s. a pound; and even that price would not have stopped the comfortable classes from buying it; but what about the working man?

We are being forced, he says, into a new kind of Protection. The old idea of the Protectionist was to prevent prices going too low. The new idea of Protection is to prevent prices going too high. This form of Protection has come to stay for some years.

FACE TO FACE WITH DEATH.

We are face to face with an economic fact which drives us out of our old positions, whether we are Tariff Reformers or Free Traders. We are face to face with death. There is neither food nor raw materials sufficient for the needs of the human race. Left to themselves, the laws of supply and demand would work in only one direction—a world-wide scarcity. To save the human race from this calamitous comment on Armageddon, the statesmen of the world must control both the supplies of the earth and the demands of mankind.

The Professor points out that after the war Germany will have to buy cotton, wool, and other raw materials, whatever their price may be, and that unless we control those things she would be like a bull in a china shop, pushing into all the markets and sending prices sky-high, to the ruin of other nations. We can only escape this ruin by rationing Germany with raw materials until their supply is adequate to the world's needs. Germany must work to pay the bill which she owes to the human race. Nothing could be worse for the world than a Bolshevik and starving Germany.

The time has come when the State will interfere to prevent people either from buying or making what they want. They

will have to buy what is provided for them, and to make only those things which are necessary. He admits that this will be an interference with liberty, but he is critical of bureaucracy. He would like to see the unhindered brains of the human race freely working out their own salvation. But that is impossible. Until there is once more a sufficiency of food and raw materials, we must all submit to the control of the State.

"Control," he says, "may not work well, but anything else would work horribly ill." His message to British democracy may be summarised in this form: For at least two years after war we must practise a rigid self-denial, and work with all our might to increase production; beyond seeing that wages are kept up to meet the increased cost of living, we must exercise patience in the matter of social reform; and when supplies are adequate to human needs, then we should do well to return as soon as possible to the full industrial freedom which our fathers laboured to secure for a hundred and fifty years.

The Professor is eager for great fundamental political reforms and wonders at the folly which opposes itself to these essential changes in our social order. Yet he believes that man should be left with nature to work his way to such millennium as may be possible.

I note, says a writer in the *Dunlop Daily Mail*, that there is much talk about Germany being made to stamp up all the Allied losses. It is she I shall be glad to hear it and also to present my little bill. I haven't quite made it out yet, but when I do it will contain the following little items:—

Increased cost of living.
Amount spent on Red Cross "stunts" etc.
Amount spent in Lottery Tickets.
General losses.
Bother and worry over the war.
Loss of health through getting no holidays.
Etc., etc., etc.

The Man Who Gets There

Is the man who has blood—real, rich red blood and plenty of it—in his body.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND

makes blood—lots of it—life giving, brain nourishing, strength replenishing blood.

OF ALL CHEMISTS

EXCISE 11/6 AND 12/6

INTIMATIONS

G. FALCONER & CO., LTD.

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS.

Hotel Mansions

Agents for ADMIRALTY CHARTS

ROSS'S BINOCULARS and TELESCOPES,

KELVIN'S NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,

BENSON'S ENGLISH WATCHES,

ENGLISH SILVERWARE, direct from Manufacturers

High Class English Jewellers

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK

The Ideal Food-Drink for all Ages

Science affirms its superiority. Experience confirms. Gives strength and maintains it. Generates heat and conserves it. Builds Bone, Brain & Brawn. Refreshing and delicious. Easily digested and quickly absorbed. Ready in an instant by the simple addition of hot or cold water.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.
ORDINARY MILK is not always pure.
HORLICK'S is guaranteed uniformly so.
ORDINARY MILK is unsafe unless cooked.
HORLICK'S is safe and needs no cooking.
ORDINARY MILK often disagrees.
HORLICK'S never does.
ORDINARY MILK deteriorates quickly.
HORLICK'S keeps indefinitely.
ORDINARY MILK is seldom available when we need it.
HORLICK'S is always at hand.

HORLICK'S may be used in Fudgings, Bread, Cakes, Custards, etc., in place of ordinary milk.

Sold by Chemists and Stores.

HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENG.

MACARONI, PASTE STARS, EGG NOODLES, VERMICELLI.

AND ALL KINDS OF SOUP STUFFS.

ALL our Pastes bear the "Rooster" label and are made from Flour of the Best Quality containing a large percentage of Gluten. Starch and Gluten are the principal components of Flour. Gluten is easier to digest and contains more nutriment than Starch. Manufactured under the most sanitary conditions. Large quantities have been exported to various important cities in the World. Terms moderate, especially for Agencies. Orders executed promptly.

THE HING WAH PASTE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

Head Office: No. 4 and 48 Connaught Road Central, Hongkong; Telephone 1239.
Principal Factory: No. 71, North Soochow Road, Shanghai, China; Telephone 5385.
Branch Factory: Wing Hing Street, Causeway Bay, Hongkong.
Cable Address: "Hingwah."

統The Wing On 永安有限公司



八九一話電

UNIVERSAL PROVIDERS

Most up-to-date and Cheapest House in Hongkong

Address: DES VOEUX ROAD and CONNAUGHT ROAD CENTRAL.

Telephone Nos. 193 & 198

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION

executed at the Offices of

THE "CHINA MAIL" LTD.

5, Wyndham Street.

COMMERCIAL FORMS ENTERTAINMENT PROGRAMMES

SHIPPING FORMS WINE, LISTS

CIRCULARS MENUS

PAMPHLETS INVITATION CARDS

BOOKBINDING.

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1, A.B.O. Fifth Edition, Engineering First and Second Editions, Western Union, and Watkins.

Dock Owners' Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians,

ACQUITTANCE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained workmen under expert European supervision.

All classes of light steel work manufactured by the above process.

Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL BLOOMS	EXTENSION BULKHEADS	DEPTH OF WATER	SPACING OF PILES	SPACING OF PILES
1. WILSON	100	100	10	10	10
2. 1 Dock Extension	100	100	10	10	10
3. 1 Dock Extension	100	100	10	10	10
4. 1 Dock Extension	100	100	10	10	10
5. 1 Dock Extension	100	100	10	10	10
6. 1 Dock Extension	100	100	10	10	10
7. 1 Dock Extension	100	100	10	10	10
8. 1 Dock Extension	100	100	10	10	10
9. 1 Dock Extension	100	100	10	10	10
10. 1 Dock Extension	100	100	10	10	10

THE HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LD.

Hughes & Hough

AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT.

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General Produce
Brokers and Commission
Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Codes used
Bentley's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions.
A 1 Telegraphic Code.

Telegraphic Address
"MERION" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
the 23rd November, 1918, at 10.30 a.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of, Izz House Street.

A QUANTITY OF
DRESS MATERIAL, &c.
Comprising—
Blue and White Serge, Alpaca (various colours), Flannel and Flannelette, An Assortment of Coloured Prints, White Blankets, Counterpanes, Handkerchiefs, &c., &c., Toilet Soap.
A quantity of French Perfumery.
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 18, 1918. 941

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from the Liquidator of Messrs. BLACKHEAD & COMPANY, F. H. HOUNK, F. J. R. SCHWARTZ, F. H. TRILL and F. J. DANIELSEN, in pursuance of an Order of the Hongkong Government, to sell by Public Auction at clock in the afternoon

THURSDAY,
the 28th day of November, 1918, at their Auction Rooms at No. 8 Des Vaux Road Central.

THE VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY
situate and being Rural Building Lots Nos. 37 & 38, and known as "SMITH'S VILLA," The Peak.

IN ONE LOT.
The Property has an area of 86,000 square feet or thereabouts. On it is situate a well built European bungalow, which contains 6 good rooms a pantry, a drying-room and a spacious hall. There is a large verandah below, in which are situate the servants' rooms and kitchen. There is also a tennis court and garden.
The Property is held for the residue of a term of 75 years from the 29th November, 1888. The Crown Rent is \$202 per annum.
THE PROPERTY IS OFFERED SUBJECT TO A RESERVED PRICE OF \$35,500.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale and inspection Orders may be had from

Messrs. DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTSON,
Solicitors for the Liquidator,
or from
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 4, 1918. 895

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
the 7th December, 1918, at 11 a.m., "Steamer now running between this Port and Haiphong."

The ENGINES and BOILER as they now stand in good working order.

DESCRIPTION:
68 ft Compound Engines, 16 x 33, by 64 stroke.

Boiler, 13 x 10, working pressure 120 lbs., on Veritas survey.

To be sold in one lot, together with Engine Seat, Funnel and Stays, and all Piping, &c., connected with the above mentioned Engine and Boiler.

Delivery:
On shore at Kwong Tung Cheong's wharfe.

Immediately following this Sale will be offered

One 250 Ton STEEL LIGHTER.

DESCRIPTION:
Built of steel frames 3 x 3 x 3, and steel plates.
Length 110 feet.
Beam 21 feet.
Depth 7 feet.

A quantity of
STEEL FRAMES 3 x 3 x 3.
STEEL PLATES.

Several ANCHORS, CHAINS, &c., &c.
The above mentioned "Steamer" will be in Hongkong about 7th instant when inspection order may be obtained from the Undersigned.

Further particulars will be published later.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 9, 1918. 912

AUCTIONS.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS and Conditions of the Letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on **TUESDAY**, the 18th day of Nov., 1918, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, of Two Lots of CROWN LAND at Hung Hom, in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a Crown Rent to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty the King, for one further term of 75 years.

Particulars of the Lots.									
No. of Lot	Boundary Measurements	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area	Area
1	Lot 1, bounded by the sea on the north and east, and by the road on the south and west.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5
2	Lot 2, bounded by the sea on the north and east, and by the road on the south and west.	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

SATURDAY,
the 23rd Nov., 1918, at 12.30 Noon, at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of, Izz House Street.

MOTOR YACHT.
Built 1915 had very little usage.
Hull Teakwood
Length Overall ... 35 feet.
Beam 7 ft.
Draft 3 ft.
14 H.P. Heavy Duty 2 Cylinders Motor "SCRIPPS".
Complete with Sails, Refrigerator W.C. and Accessories.
On View at her Mooring off Ah King's Slipway, or by arrangement.
Further particulars may be had from the Undersigned.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 14, 1918. 935

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),

WEDNESDAY,
the 27th Nov., 1918, commencing at 2.30 p.m., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of, Izz House Street.

TEAKWOOD AND BLACKWOOD FURNITURE, BRASS AND TEAKWOOD TWIN BEDSTEADES, CURTAINS, CARPETS, &c., &c.,
AND AN ASSORTMENT OF USEFUL HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
As follows:—
Chesterfield Sofas and Arm-chairs (new), Card Tables, Upholstered Suites, &c., Bedroom Furniture, comprising Brass Twin Bedsteads, Teak Twin Bedsteads, Sideboards, Dinner Waggons, Extension Dining Tables and Chairs, Tea and Occasional Tables, &c., Dinner Services, Crockery, Glass Ware, Cooking Stoves, Cutlery, Toilet Sets, &c., Bath Room Utensils, Sundry Electro-Plated Ware.
Electric Reading Lamps, Blackwood and Teakwood Screens, Blackwood Furniture, including large Blackwood Sofa, Bedsteads, Chairs, Cabinets, &c., Engravings, Pictures, Brass Vases, &c., &c., Tennis Poles and Net, Several Carpets.

Also
One 12-Bore SPORTING GUN by Tolley, London, and
One TELESCOPE and Stand.
(Full Particulars from Catalogue).
Terms—Cash.

HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 20, 1918. 943

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 100 The Peak, Fitz
Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.
Apply—
O. H. GALE,
Public Works Department.
Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1918. 921

FOR SALE.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell
(FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED),
At their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, Corner of, Izz House Street.

AEOLIAN ORCHESTRELLER
(Eighteen Stops).
With Fifty-one Reels of Music.
In very good condition. Inspecting orders and further particulars from the Undersigned.

Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.
Hongkong, Nov. 15, 1918. 943

ENEMY PROPERTY IN BRITAIN.

PUBLIC TRUSTEE'S REPORT.

The tenth annual report of the Public Trustee (Sir Charles Stewart) discloses a further increase in the volume of business transacted, the figures in this respect for the year ended March 31st last constituting a "record." On the other hand, war conditions have adversely affected the financial position of the Department. A decreased income has been accompanied by increased expenditure, and that the Department should continue to be self-supporting, it has been found necessary to consider a revision of the existing scale of fees.

The Public Trustee for the purpose of enemy property under the Acts and Proclamations relating to trading with the enemy, and his duties in this connection were further extended by the Proclamation of November 27, 1917, providing for the registration with him of claims by British subjects to property of any description whatever in territory under hostile occupation (as distinguished from territory of an enemy State) or against persons, firms, or companies residing or carrying on business in any such occupied territory, the total number of such claims received up to March 31 last being about 8,300. The returns made by him as custodian regarding particulars of property in Britain held by British subjects for enemies and of debts due by British persons to enemies, numbered at the same date 40,000, while the total number of returns received by him in respect of claims by British subjects against enemies, including those in occupied territory, already mentioned, amounts to 49,000. The Public Trustee continues:

"During the year covered by this report, a further large number of vesting orders has been made by the Court under Section 1 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1914, and by the Board of Trade under Section 4 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915. In some cases, the orders of the Court have on the application of a British creditor, directed me to realise enemy property for the purpose of discharging the enemy owner's debts to British subjects in this country; but of late the Court has practically ceased to direct any such distribution amongst the creditors of an enemy. The orders of the Board of Trade have continued of the policy of the elimination of control of British companies and businesses, and, have also, in a large number of cases during the past year, been aimed at assisting in the competition of the winding up of the business of enemies or enemy subjects in this country under Section 1 of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915. The total value of all property including debts so vested or transferred by orders of the Court and of the Board of Trade amounts approximately to £13,153,594. There has been received from Controllers appointed by the Board of Trade under the proviso of Section 1 (3) of the Trading with the Enemy Amendment Act, 1915, approximately £3,411,002, representing the proceeds of the partial proceeds, of enemy capital in companies and business or amounts due to the businesses in course of being wound up by the Controllers.

"The Committee which had considered the arrangements to be adopted for the liquidation of the commercial, banking and other financial transactions between British and enemy persons, the completion of which was prevented by the outbreak of war, has now finished its labours, and has prepared a comprehensive report on the subject of its reference."

GUARD THE BABY AGAINST COLDS.

To guard the baby or young child against colds nothing can equal Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy. These Tablets are a mild laxative which will keep the little one's stomach and bowels working regularly. It is a recognized fact that when the stomach and bowels are in good order colds will not exist; that the health of the little one will be good, and that he will thrive and be happy.

Baby's Own Tablets cure vomiting, feverishness, indigestion, and expel worms. They make teething easy; are guaranteed to be free from opiates and perfectly harmless.

Sold by chemists, or by mail at 60 cents the six from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Southview Road, Shanghai.

BANK

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Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH
4, Des Vaux Road.
Hongkong, May 1, 1918. 940

KAISER'S CONVERSATIONS.

HINDENBURG AND FALKENHAYN.

The Kaiser's comments on the introduction of conscription in England, his dislike of Hindenburg, and his remarks on the entry of the United States into the war, are subjects of a chapter of "The Kaiser's Own Story" for November, by Mr. Arthur N. Davis, the Emperor William's American biographer.

About twelve years ago I attended German military manoeuvres of Legation, and I saw the Kaiser and his staff. The Kaiser's staff were there with the Kaiser's Staff to witness the display of Germany's military power. One of the French officers who had been present had written a book, in which he said that with another German would annex France in six months. I happened to mention this fact to the Kaiser shortly afterwards, and his significant comment was: "Six months! I should hope so. It wouldn't take that long."

Just after the English passed their conscription law I was called to see the Kaiser at Great Army Headquarters, which at that time were at Pless. Although the war had then lasted two or three years, as long as Germany could expect the Kaiser marked the depression he must have felt by putting on a bold front.

"How foolish for England to start conscription now," he declared. "She thinks she can accomplish in a few months what it has taken Germany a hundred years to attain. Armies and officers cannot be developed overnight. We have never stopped preparing since the days of Frederick the Great."

"The Kaiser," being so worried at one time over the military outlook, called Hindenburg and Falkenhayn to him for conference. It is said that the latter tried to take the centre of the floor and to talk, but although he was higher in command, Hindenburg told him to shut his mouth. "When I finish talking to His Majesty, you may begin." Then he pointed out to the Kaiser some of Falkenhayn's great mistakes, remarking: "Who ever heard of a general attacking his enemy at his strongest point?" Referring to the campaign against Verdun.

The Kaiser was apparently so impressed with Hindenburg's arguments that, distasteful as it was to him to do so, he appointed the people's idol as Commander-in-Chief in Falkenhayn's place.

With the capture of Rumania the Kaiser believed that he had, successfully solved the food problem, the one cloud which constantly darkened his horizon. "Now," he said, "I shall be able to starve my Allies, who never succeed in starving us."

The Kaiser, referring to the raising of the American army, said: "Do you realise how many tons of shipping it takes to ship a single soldier?"

"Well, it takes six tons to the man. To send over an army of 500,000 men, therefore, your country would require 3,000,000 tons of shipping in addition to the tonnage required for regular traffic."

"It is coming from my country," he said, "and my submarines sinking the Allied vessels faster than they can ever be replaced."

"I know that the failure of the U-boat campaign is a year on every citizen who even he was only required to light the lamps from Michaelmas to Lady Day, and not on light nights during that period, so that it is computed London was lightless on 247 nights in the year. In course of time the period of lighting was made to run from sunset to sunrise, and the rate was increased to 7s. on every house under a rent of £10 10s. to 20s. on a £12 house, 20s. to 30s. on a £14, and 30s. to 40s. on a £16 house."

Until the introduction of gas the street lamps only served to exhibit the surrounding darkness, and our forefathers preferred to rely on each other for protection against the highwayman and the footpad. At Kensington a bell used to be rung at intervals on Sunday evening for people returning to town, and the gallant and ladies coming back from Old Sadlers Wells preferred the lights of the moon to any that a contractor might provide. "Dear simple souls," a little light went a long way with them! That sturdy old individualist Milton in 1789 remarked on the "brilliant illumination" of the streets, and was as pleased as Peppas on seeing twenty-two candles in one shop window. Pennant wrote of the roads crossing St. George's Fields as being "the wonder of foreigners" approaching the capital, through "avenues of lamps," and it is on record that one Ambassador thought London was illuminated in honour of his arrival; but, adds Pennant, this was before the shameful adulteration of oil which dimmed the glorious splendour. Dark as London may be during the coming months, it will be glorious in comparison with the London of an earlier day. A little knowledge of the history of the City will be a very present help in our time of trouble.

In Germany people have been wondering if the legal authorities will have the courage to tackle the house of Krupp on the same count. That tremendous business pays exactly a million and a half pounds in income tax while the Krupp family, who own much smaller profits, has to pay £50,000 more.

£75,000 FINE ON GERMAN PROFITEER.
STATE ROBBED BY GREAT MUNITIONS WORKS.

A fine of £75,000—one of the highest ever inflicted in a German court of law—and six months' imprisonment is the judgment in an extraordinary case just concluded at Elberfeld, in Germany.

The villain of the piece is Victor Karl Adele, director of the Mannesmann War and Munitions Fabrication at Remscheid. The Mannesmann concern has always been able to rely on Government support for its tremendous business plans. Mannesmann interests in Morocco were largely those German interests which the Government wanted to protect to the extent of sending the "Panther" to Agadir and of nearly plunging Europe into war.

Adele entered the Mannesmann service shortly before the war at the modest annual salary of £200. His progress was meteoric. His firm was engaged in providing vast quantities of munitions and military supplies for the army and navy, and by screwing up prices, by commissions and by all sorts of trickery, and fraud, Adele was able to make colossal profits and send his income soaring rapidly on high like a rocket. Enjoying the full confidence of his employees, he was enabled to proceed on such lines that in the first three years of the war he earned personally no less than £250,000. Another director was his accomplice, but that individual escaped justice by committing suicide.

Not only in the ways mentioned was Adele endeavouring to cheat the State. In the years 1915 and 1916 he only carried out the purpose of income and war profit taxes one-fifth of his income, and in 1917 became so bold that he reduced the fraction to one-twentieth. He was careful to send about £5,000 to Holland and Switzerland for safe keeping.

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LOSING WEIGHT BY THE POUND.
"Under Weight," a condition of ill-health, shows your assimilative powers are decreasing.

WATERBURY'S METABOLIZED COD LIVER OIL COMPOUND.
Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy flesh building materials—Very palatable.

OF ALL CHEMISTS.
BOTTLES—\$1.25 and \$2.25.

THE LIGHTS OF LONDON.

GLORIOUS IN COMPARISON WITH EARLIER DAYS.

"Ha!" said the old gentleman as he read of the drastic economies by which the street lighting of London is to be cut to an extent which will save more than half the coal and electricity in use in pre-war days. "London will be like it was when I was a boy." He seemed to revel in the prospect of this reversion to ancient days, and to look on still darker streets during the coming winter with a composure which every citizen should emulate. And if we all took a glance backward to what the lighting of London has been, says a writer in the "Morning Post," we ought to feel thankful for the small mercies which the Coal Controller has seen fit to allow. London will still be brilliant in comparison with what it was, say, a couple of hundred years ago. In those ancient days it was badly lighted, badly paved, badly protected, and the darkness was an effectual cloak to the light fingered gentry or the footpad, with pistol or club, who wanted your money or your life, and preferred your money because it was more useful than your life, although the taking of either endangered his own neck.

Imagine the Cimmerian gloom which the Act of 1716 sought to relieve. It was enacted that every citizen whose house or door-fronted a street or lane should hand out a candle, presumably in a "lantern," long enough to burn from six o'clock till eleven each night. The penalty for not doing so was one shilling. There may have been, and probably were, conscientious objectors—chiefly among the footpads—but even the honest citizen could enjoy many exemptions from the operation of the candle law. On dark nights the lighting was imperative, and also between the second night after the full moon and the seventh night after each new moon. But during March and April the candles need not be lit till seven o'clock during May, June, July, and August they need not be lit at all. Our forefathers took more advantage of "clear, moonlight nights" than we do to-day. The old regulations, feeble as the candle-light they were supposed to provide, became a dead letter, and the lighting of London was taken from private hands and put into those of a contractor, who in consideration of a payment of £900 a year to the Corporation, was entitled to levy a rate of one penny a year on every citizen who owned he was only required to light the lamps from Michaelmas to Lady Day, and not on light nights during that period, so that it is computed London was lightless on 247 nights in the year. In course of time the period of lighting was made to run from sunset to sunrise, and the rate was increased to 7s. on every house under a rent of £10 10s. to 20s. on a £12 house, 20s. to 30s. on a £14, and 30s. to 40s. on a £16 house."

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Supplies the blood with the wanted nourishment and healthy flesh building materials—Very palatable.

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INTIMATIONS.

Here We Are Again!

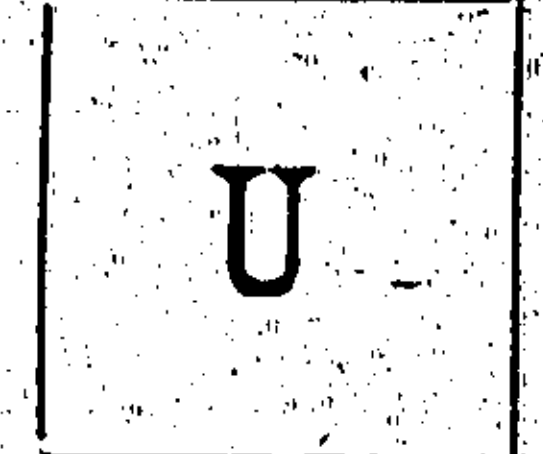
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(Presented by Mr. P. A. Rosario)
AT THE
THEATRE ROYAL
on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 27th,
at 9 p.m.

in aid of the "HEATHER-DAVE" Fund

Come and see the Fun
Entirely New Musical Programme presented
"My Lord in Livery" Again
Scot Songs, Dances, Reels, Gags.

Prices of Admission:
DRESS CIRCLE, \$3.00. STALLS, \$3.00.
GALLERY & PIT, \$2.00 & \$1.00.
Booking at ANDERSON'S.

Getting on Slowly! What a Game it is!



Stands for each of you who can help.

GIT UP ANDY!



GIT up Andy, the war's over. We must sell that camouflaged weakie of yours an' git some money for them 'ospitala. They say as they're crowded wi' poor chaps.

Ad a letter from old Bill, him as lost the power o' his legs an' has a wife an' six kids. 'E's at Bellahouston, in that fine ward as was given by the 'Ongkong folk. Says 'e's gittin' on grand an' 's wife won't know 'im 'es so oppy now.

Member Welshy Jones, 'im as was shell-shocked an' paralysed? Put them orphyedik things on him they did. 'E's discharged, or' right, again. Wonderf'ul ain't it?

BUY ST. ANDREW'S WAR BOND TICKETS.
50% FOR WAR CHARITIES.

ON SALE AT ALL BANKS, CLUBS, HOTELS, STORES, ETC.

BLUE BIRD
CONFECTIONERS & ICE CREAM PARLOUR.
HOT and COLD DRINKS.
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WONG YING WA, Manager.
Hongkong, April 1, 1918.

TELEGRAMS.

(Continued from Page 1.)

RETURN OF GERMAN TO BRITISH POSSESSIONS.

QUESTION CANNOT BE DECIDED NOW.

LONDON, Nov. 20. In the House of Commons at question time, Mr. Bonar Law stated that it was impossible at present to decide the question of the return of Germans to parts of the British Empire whence they had been deported.

CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTORS.

NO RELEASE FROM PRESENT WORK.

LONDON, Nov. 20. The Government has declined to release conscientious objectors from their present employments, as it would confer an advantage over soldiers and sailors.

FOOD SUPPLIES TO GERMANY.

NOT UNTIL ALLIES SATISFIED CONCERNING CONDITIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 20. The Ministry of Food announces that no food supplies will be permitted to be sent to Germany until the Allied Food Council has satisfied itself concerning the conditions in Germany.

THE PREMIER AND FOOD TAXATION.

LONDON, Nov. 21. In the course of his letter to Mr. Bonar Law, cabled on the 18th, the Premier, after stating that his policy does not include the taxation of food, says that it does not interfere with the granting of preference on articles, such as tea and coffee, on which duty is imposed.

PRINCIPLE OF SELF-DETERMINATION.

APPLIED IN CASE OF ALSACE-LORRAINE.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20. A message from Berlin states that Herr Ebert and Haase, on behalf of the Government, have telegraphed to the Stresburg Soviet that the Allied occupation of Alsace-Lorraine does not prejudice the solution of the question, in accordance with the principle of self-determination.

GERMAN TORPEDO BOATS.

ARRIVE AT DUTCH STATION.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20. Eleven German torpedo boats have arrived at a Dutch Frontier station, from Antwerp. All have been interned.

FREIGHTS ON INDO-CHINA PRODUCE.

TO BE REDUCED SHORTLY.

PARIS, Nov. 17. It is officially announced that freights on rice and cashewes from Indo-China will be immediately reduced to 600 and 500 francs respectively.

THE SILVER MARKET.

LONDON, Nov. 19. The Silver Market is steady.

THE PRUSSIAN YERMIN.

Appropos the persistent stories of the dislike of the South Germans for the Prussians they are now receding in Paris a story which was a favourite of Alexander Dumas. A Prussian officer was being shown the relics in the cathedral at Frankfurt, the South German town where the Royal Air Force has left some relics in the shape of bombs. The sacristan showed the Prussian a silver mouse. "What's that?" said the Prussian. "The sacristan explained that Heaven as a punishment once sent to one of the quartets of Frankfurt a monstrous plague of mice, which were fast devouring it. In vain the united attacks of cats and dogs and all the other animals which eat mice. Then a devout lady had the happy idea to vow this silver mouse to the Virgin. Eight days later every mouse had disappeared. The sacristan finished. "You must be very naive," said the Prussian. "I believe such nonsense." "We tell the story," replied the sacristan, "but it does not follow that we believe it. If we did we should long ago have offered a silver Prussian to the Virgin."

EARLY COLDS.

BE careful of the colds you take at this time of the year. They are particularly dangerous. A neglected cold may mean a winter long cold. Take Chamberlain's Cough Remedy at once. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

ADVENTURES OF BRITISH DECOY SHIPS.

GOLDEN DEEDS OF HEROISM.

AWARDS OF "MYSTERY" V.C.S. EXPLAINED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Admiralty publish most thrilling accounts of some very notable actions between British decoy ships and enemy submarines.

It is noteworthy that Commander Gordon Campbell, V.C., D.S.O., was one of these "mystery" Victoria Cross winners. His name has previously been published from time to time as gaining very rapid promotions and an unusual number of awards for heroism.

Commander Campbell in March, 1916 was commanding H.M.S. *Formidable*, which was disguised as a collier. After cruising throughout the winter as a decoy he got his first submarine and the following month secured a second. Then in February, 1917 Commander Campbell commanding "Q5" was torpedoed.

"Action stations" was sounded and a "panic party" abandoned the ship. The engineer officer, although the engine room was fast flooding, very gallantly remained at his post. A submarine was seen 200 yards off, watching through her periscope. The submarine, partly submerged, steamed past the starboard side and returned to the port side of "Q5," which withheld her fire until the enemy was at point-blank range, when the hidden guns' crews leapt to their feet and opened a most deadly fire, the first shell heading the submarine's conning tower.

The Admiralty regard the action as the supreme test of naval discipline. The Chief Engineer, with the engineer on watch, remained at their posts until the rising of the water drove them up. After that they remained concealed upon the cylinders while the guns' crews lay concealed motionless for half-an-hour while the ship was sinking.

H.M.S. *Dunraven*, in the role of an armed merchantman, commanded by Commander Campbell in August 1917, sighted a submarine on the horizon and the *Dunraven* took a zigzag course whereupon the submarine closed up to 5,000 yards. Then the submarine rose to the surface and opened fire, which the *Dunraven* returned with a merchant vessel's gun. Simultaneously reducing speed, she let the enemy overtake her, and transmitted a wireless for the submarine's benefit: "Help, Come quickly. When shells fall thick and fast the *Dunraven* will fire and aft, stopped and a panic party abandoned ship. Meanwhile the submarine closed 400 yards, but as she was partly obscured by smoke Commander Campbell reserved his fire, despite his knowledge that the *U-boat* magazine must soon explode with a gun's crawling immediately overhead. A heavy explosion aft soon occurred, blowing up the gun and crew and accidentally starting fire on other guns, whereupon a gun opened fire, but the submarine, taking flight, submerged. Twenty minutes later a torpedo struck the *Dunraven* about the engine-room and an additional panic party left the ship, leaving her apparently abandoned. Thereafter for fifty minutes the submarine inspected by periscope as boxes of cordite shells exploded continuously and the poop was blazing furiously. Commander Campbell with a handful of officers and men lay concealed during the ordeal. The submarine next rose to the surface, where no guns could bear, and shelled the *Dunraven* for twenty minutes. Subsequently, while the submarine was passing submerged, the *Dunraven* fired two torpedoes, missing by inches. The *Dunraven* sank the following day with colours flying. The crew were picked up by torpedo boats.

The instances recited are typical of the ordeals and very gallant exploits of a large number of British decoys whose actions often more than not ended fatally for the *U-boat*.

Another heroic instance concerns H.M.S. *Prize*, a 200-ton schooner commanded by Lieut. Commander Sanders, V.C., who, with his gallant crew, after successful actions finally paid the supreme penalty in an engagement with a number of submarines.

SURRENDER OF GERMAN SUBMARINES.

FIRST INSTALLMENT RECEIVED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Rear Admiral Tyrwhitt received the surrender of the first 20 *U-Boats* from his flagship 30 miles from Harwich at about sunrise on November 20. The boats are going to Harwich in charge of their own crews.

Twenty more submarines will be surrendered on November 21st, 20 on November 22nd, and the balance subsequently.

NINETY-FOUR READY TO BE SURRENDERED.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 21.

A message from Berlin states that the first detachments of submarines have left Kiel for England.

The German Admiralty has announced that 94 submarines are ready to be surrendered at the rate of 20 daily.

A FAVOURITE RUB DOWN.

THE golfer, the football player and the all-round athlete know the value of Chamberlain's Pain-Expeller. It is just the thing for a rub down after a hard game. All aches and pains like sprains and swellings are cured in one-third less time than by any other treatment. For sale by all Chemists and Druggists.

GERMAN NAVAL REVELATIONS.

LOSSES AT JUTLAND WERE ENORMOUS.

THE TRUTH ABOUT THE SUBMARINES.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 19.

Captain Persius, the German critic, in a sensational article in the *Tageblatt* discloses that it was only the bluff and lies of their naval authorities which induced the Germans to hope their Fleet would be able in a second Jutland battle to beat the British. The project was inherently impossible owing to the great inferiority of the Fleet. The German losses at Jutland were enormous and only favourable weather and good leadership prevented the destruction of the whole Navy.

Thereafter Admiral Tirpitz was urged by all sides to concentrate on the construction of submarines but obstinately continued the building of battleships. Ultimately the security of materials necessitated the dispatch of materials, three large ships, including a new cruiser, in order to obtain material for submarines. At the beginning of 1918 all German battleships constructed from 1897 to 1906 had been destroyed.

Continuing, Capt. Persius states that during 1917 eighty-three submarines were built and sixty-six destroyed. Germany possessed in April 1917, 126 submarines, in October 1917 146, in February 1918 136, in June 1918 113. During the last months of the war it was most difficult to get submarine crews as the seamen thoroughly distrusted the weapon.

Captain Persius makes the remarkable statement that every thinking man is of the opinion that the seamen rendered an invaluable service to the country by mutinying on the 3th November when ordered to go out and meet the British Navy.

THE GERMAN EVACUATION OF BRUSSELS.

ENTHUSIASTIC SCENES.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 17.

The last Germans are leaving the city today. They exploded at noon, wagons and depots of munitions at three stations simultaneously, shaking the city and wrecking numerous houses.

The explosions continued during the afternoon and night. The casualties are unknown. A number of dead have been extricated from the debris.

The last Germans left between four and seven in the morning. The city awoke to find the walls-placarded with a proclamation by the Burgomaster Lemoner announcing that the city was purified and exhorting the citizens to warmly welcome the Allied troops. Crowds collected and made their way to the Grande Place, where M. Lemoner and the alderman, preceded by trumpets, appeared at the Hotel de Ville where the Belgian standard was hoisted. Belgian and Allied flags appeared magically. Everywhere shops were decorated. The crowd, in reply to M. Lemoner, took an oath never to forget the German atrocities. They sang the Belgian and Allied anthems and then marched in procession headed by the flags of the 1830 Revolution to Martyrs' Square where M. Lemoner spoke recalling the sacrifices of the heroes of 1830. Subsequently the Municipal Council met at the Hotel de Ville and ceremoniously welcomed Burgomaster Max. Moving speeches were exchanged and it was amidst the popular rejoicing that the explosions at the station occurred.

THE FUTURE OF GERMANY.

SOVIETS' RESOLUTION.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20.

The Soviets at Berlin have passed a resolution against the summoning of a Constituent Assembly, demanding the convening of a general Workers' and Soldiers' Congress to decide the future of Germany.

HINDENBURG'S CHAMPIONS.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 17.

The Cassel Soviet, proclaiming its protection of Marshal Hindenburg, says he belongs to the German nation, to which he never stood nearer.

BOLSHEVYK PLOT DISCOVERED.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 20.

A Vienna message says that a great Communist plot to occupy all public buildings, arrest the members of the Cabinet and proclaim a Bolshevik Government has been discovered.

Hundreds have been arrested, including Dr. Paul Friedlander, leader of the Communists. The movement was evidently supported by the Bolsheviks of Russia.

ALLIED EXPEDITION IN RUSSIA.

BOLSHEVYK ATTACKS REPULSED WITH HEAVY LOSSES.

ARCHANGEL, Nov. 14.

The Associated Press reports that renewed Bolshevik attacks on American and British positions at Talgas on the Dvina were repulsed. The artillery heaped up piles of enemy dead.

Our aircraft scored several hits on enemy gunboats on which aerial guns from Petrograd were mounted.

FRENCH ENTER METZ.

PARIS, Nov. 19.

Marshal Petain with the Tenth French Army has entered Metz amid indescribable enthusiasm.

STATUES OVERTURNED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Reuter's Correspondent at Nancy states: The population of Metz overturned the statues of the Emperors William the First and Frederick and Prince Frederick Charles.

OCCUPATION OF RUSSIA.

PARIS, Nov. 20.

Italian and Allied troops occupied Finno on the 19th inst.

GERMAN BARBARITIES TOWARD PRISONERS.

GREAT SENSATION IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Reuter's Correspondent's despatch regarding the sufferings of the released British prisoners has caused a great sensation. The barbarities they underwent are compared with the "Black Hole" of Calcutta and other similar historical incidents.

The newspapers demand that the Allies take steps to prevent the Germans from sending off prisoners starving and naked, and have suggested that prominent German people should be demanded as hostages. The names of the Commandants and officers of the camps concerned should be peremptorily demanded.

It is pointed out that the incident acutely raises the question of who is responsible for the government of Germany.

The *Daily News* asks whether the Kaiser has not abdicated after all, and says that if such crimes continue the Armistice would be gravely imperilled, as civilized States cannot tolerate savages on their borders.

BRITISH AND FRENCH WAR CASUALTIES.

LONDON, Nov. 19.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Ian MacPherson announced that the British military casualties in all war theatres up to November 10, excluding the Air Force, but including the Dominion and Indian troops, totalled 3,040,000, of which 142,634 were officers and 2,000,000 were men.

The killed totalled 37,876 officers and 620,823 other ranks.

The total casualties for France were 125,700 officers and 2,533,000 men, of which 32,800 officers and 527,000 men were killed.

In the Dardanelles, the figures were 5,000 officers and 115,000 men, of which 1,800 officers and 32,000 men were killed.

In Salonika the casualty figures were 1,200 officers and 26,000 men; in Mesopotamia 4,300 officers and 53,000 men; in Egypt 3,600 officers and 54,000 men; and in East Africa 900 officers and 17,000 men.

THE COST OF THE WAR.

HUGE FIGURES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

The Federal Reserve Board estimates the cost of the war, to all the belligerents up to the end of 1918 at \$40,000,000,000, the indebtedness of the Entente Allies at \$20,000,000,000, and the indebtedness of the Central Powers at \$20,000,000,000.

THE GERMAN CABINET.

ABOLISHED BY REVOLUTION.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 20.

A Berlin official announcement says the Cabinet has notified the Reichstag that it can no longer assemble. The revolution abolished it with Kaiserdom and the Federal Council.

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Marshal Petain with the Tenth French Army has entered Metz amid indescribable enthusiasm.

STATUES OVERTURNED.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Reuter's Correspondent at Nancy states: The population of Metz overturned the statues of the Emperors William the First and Frederick and Prince Frederick Charles.

OCCUPATION OF RUSSIA.

PARIS, Nov. 20.

Italian and Allied troops occupied Finno on the 19th inst.

KING'S OFFICIAL REPLY TO CONGRATULATIONS.

AN HISTORICAL SPEECH.

PARIS, Nov. 19.

In the State Chamber adjoining the House of Lords His Majesty the King this afternoon met both Houses of Parliament and representatives of the Dominions, India and other parts of the Empire and delivered a historical speech, which is being cabled officially, in reply to the Addresses from both Houses congratulating His Majesty on the conclusion of the Armistice.

The proceedings were severely simple. The King, headed by the Lord Chancellor with the Mace, entered the Chamber in procession, followed immediately by the Commons, headed by the Speaker with the Mace. Meanwhile the representatives of the Dominions and India seated themselves on either side of the Royal Gallery close to a raised dais where chairs had been placed for their Majesties and the other Royalties. At the moment the Royal party, which included Queen Alexandra, Princess Mary and the Prince of Wales, appeared the whole assembly rose and the Lord Chancellor and the Speaker presented the Addresses. Then the King, who was wearing a frock coat, read his reply in a strong and resolute voice. Thereafter the Royal party left without further ceremony and the Peers and Commons returned to their respective Houses.

The Premier was unable to be present owing to illness. Mr. Asquith and Mr. Bonar Law walked side by side behind the Speaker.

The Dominions and Indian representatives present included the Rt. Hon. Sir Robert Borden (Premier of Canada), Sir Joseph Cook (ex-Premier of Australia), Sir George E. Foster (Minister without Portfolio, Canada), the Rt. Hon. W. M. Hughes (Premier of Australia), the Rt. Hon. Andrew Fisher (High Commissioner in London for Australia), General Jan Christian Smuts (Colonial Secretary, Union of South Africa), Major-General Northey, Hon. W. P. Schreiner (High Commissioner in England for the Union of South Africa), Lt. Col. F. H. Ousewell, the Rt. Hon. E. S. Montagu (Secretary of State for India), Lord Illingford (Under-Secretary for India), members of the Council of India and several Indian officers.

PRESIDENT WILSON AND THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.

President Wilson contemplates remaining in France until the major portion of the work of the Peace Conference is completed.

He is especially interested in the point concerning the freedom of the seas.

DISASTERS IN CANADA.

STORM CAUSES WIDESPREAD DAMAGE.

HALIFAX, Nov. 19.

A severe storm swept over Nova Scotia last week and caused widespread shipping damage.

FLOODS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

QUEBEC, Nov. 19.

A flood tide swept up the St. Lawrence last night causing immense destruction to shipping and villages and towns between Quebec and Three Rivers. The village of Batiscan was partly submerged and is now afloat.

TURKISH GRAND VIZIER RESIGNS.

A MORE PRO-ENTENTE GOVERNMENT.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The *Times* Correspondent at Constantinople states that the Grand Vizier, Ismet Pasha, has resigned and Tewfik Pasha has formed a more pro-Entente Government with Naby Bey as Foreign Minister.

OBITUARY.

GENERAL SIR ROBERT BIDDULPH.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The death is announced of General Sir Robert Biddulph, G.C.B., G.C.M.G. [Sir Robert Biddulph served through the Crimean Campaign, 1854-55, the Indian Mutiny Campaign, 1857-58 and the China War, 1860. He was Governor and Commander-in-Chief of Gibraltar from 1893-1900. Army Purchase Commissioner in 1904 and H. M. Commissioner in Constantinople 1879.]

A MOTOR CAR ACCIDENT.

At the Magistrate's yesterday Mr. Wollo acting as Coroner held an inquiry into the circumstances surrounding the death of Chung Ling Ka, a Chinaman, who was knocked down by motor car No. 45, belonging to the Far East Garage, Messrs. Y. A. Mackintosh, R. A. Wilkinson and J. Arnold, commencing the jury. The deceased, who belonged to Wanchow, was on a visit to relatives in the Colony and was killed the day he arrived.

THE CHRONICLER'S JURY.

The Chronicler's Jury returned a unanimous verdict that the deceased met his death through negligence.

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